United Nations A/71/919–S/2017/471

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 June 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 41
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 30 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 30 May 2017 addressed to you by the representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Mehmet Dânâ (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 41, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Feridun H. **Sinirlioğlu**
Permanent Representative

17-09172 (E) 120617

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Annex to the letter dated 30 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letter dated 19 May 2017 (A/71/914-S/2017/441) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, which yet again contains false assertions similar to those made in his previous letters. In order to set the record straight, I would like to bring the following to your kind attention.

At the outset, regarding the claims of so-called "infringements of international air traffic regulations" and "violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey", I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace. As for the false assertion regarding "illegally issued" notices to airmen, it must be underlined that activities within the Ercan advisory airspace that require notices to airmen are carried out by the relevant authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in accordance with article 3 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention).

Similarly, the claim in the letter regarding the Turkish Cypriot ports is also baseless, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. Furthermore, this claim ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As to the repeated false allegations regarding Ercan Airport in the North, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan area control centre and airport in North Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island, in line with its isolation policy that has been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. Ever since, all flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have taken place with the full knowledge and permission of the Civil Aviation Department of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or control. Furthermore, I would like to stress that the allegation regarding the interference of radio frequencies is also totally baseless.

Moreover, the isolation imposed on the Turkish Cypriots, which the Greek Cypriot side attempts to perpetuate by encouraging the international community to deem all air and sea ports in Northern Cyprus "illegal", is in complete contravention of international law, as well as the call made by the then Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, in his report to the Security Council dated 28 May 2004 (S/2004/437), in which he clearly states "I would hope they [members of the Security Council] can give a strong lead to all States to cooperate both bilaterally and in international bodies to eliminate unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development, deeming such a move as consistent with Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984)".

The legislation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on aeronautical safety meets all standards and recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization, providing safe and swift navigation of aircraft landing at or taking off from Ercan Airport and using airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards, and necessary investments have been made to keep up with the developing technology. The number of air traffic controllers has been increased in accordance with the increasing number of flights over the years, and the Ercan area control centre is in regular and close cooperation with the Ankara area control centre in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In 2016 alone, the number of passengers that used Ercan Airport stood at 3,628,887, while this number is expected to be around 3,900,000 in 2017. Moreover, in 2016, 27,109 planes used Ercan Airport for arrival and departure and 210,789 planes used the Ercan advisory airspace, and these numbers are expected to be around 28,080 and 225,000 respectively in 2017. In that regard, it must also be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety, in full conformity with the Chicago Convention of 1944, and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

At a time when the comprehensive settlement negotiations are at a critical stage, I deem it necessary to stress the need to fully channel all our efforts towards achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus conflict in line with the established United Nations parameters and the Joint Declaration of 11 February 2014, which envisage a new partnership on the basis of the political equality of the two peoples of the island within the framework of a bizonal, bicommunal federation with two constituent States of equal status. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration should once again be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey.

Availing myself of the present opportunity, I would like to call upon the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue such counterproductive and outdated rhetoric, which is not reflective of the joint vision and cooperation expressed by the leaders of both communities on the island since the resumption of the settlement talks in May 2015. As the two future partners in the island of Cyprus, we should never lose sight of the fact that the solution of the Cyprus problem will comprehensively deal with all pending issues between the two sides and thus focus all our efforts towards the ultimate goal of settlement.

Finally, I would like to reiterate that, as the Turkish Cypriot side, we are committed to maintaining our constructive and positive stance for a results-oriented negotiating process within the context of your good offices mission in Cyprus and encourage our Greek Cypriot neighbours to follow a similar path.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 41, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/71/920–S/2017/477

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 June 2017
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 34
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Identical letters dated 25 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of April 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

17-09263 (E) 140617 160617

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Annex to the identical letters dated 25 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations committed in April 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
6 April	1000	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at the Shaykh Abbad position opposite the town of Hula, members of an Israeli enemy patrol pointed a machine gun and the cannon of a Merkava tank at Lebanese civilians on the Lebanese side.
11 April	1945 2015	Opposite the town of Abbasiyah-Ghajar, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles inspected the barbed wire fence and directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory.
14 April	1127 1200	Opposite the town of Yarun near point W420A, the Israeli enemy pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank at an Observer Group Lebanon patrol stationed inside Lebanese territory.
24 April	1000	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Alma al-Sha'b, a wheeled bulldozer and two Israeli enemy trench-diggers crossed the technical fence, without violating the Blue Line and worked on the road between points B11 and B13. At 1025 hours, Israeli enemy soldiers pointed their personal weapons at a Lebanese Army patrol, and one of them cocked his weapon at members of the patrol. The work ended at 1715 hours, and the vehicles and soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory.
	1922	On the outskirts of the town of Hula, while three Lebanese civilians were taking a walk and taking photographs opposite the Shaykh Abbad position, an Israeli enemy soldier threw stones at them from that position, without injury. The civilians subsequently left in the direction of the town of Hula.
25 April	0830	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Alma al-Sha'b, a wheeled bulldozer and two Israeli enemy trench-diggers crossed the technical fence without violating the Blue Line and worked on the road between points B11 and B13. They were escorted by enemy soldiers. The work ended at 1650 hours and the soldiers and vehicles left in the direction of occupied territory.
26 April	0915 1000	Several explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	2040 2110	Several explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
27 April	0900 2030	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms in the vicinity of Jabal al-Shahal, the Israeli enemy cut a dirt road towards the Radar outpost using three trench diggers escorted by two Merkava tanks.
	1320	Outside of the town of Shab'a, in the vicinity of Jabal al-Shahal, while the herder Mahir Hamdan was herding a herd of goats, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising nine soldiers crossed the line of withdrawal (the Blue

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
6 April	1000	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at the Shaykh Abbad position opposite the town of Hula, members of an Israeli enemy patrol pointed a machine gun and the cannon of a Merkava tank at Lebanese civilians on the Lebanese side.
		Line that demarcates area with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim) and attempted unsuccessfully to abducted the aforementioned herder. They took approximate 50 goats with them back into occupied territory. At 1930 hours, the Israeli enemy returned the aforementioned herd of goats.
	2145	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the Kafr Killa-Udaysah highway, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising four soldiers inspected the technical fence. They pointed and cocked their weapons at members of a Lebanese Army patrol and shouted derogatory language.

Sea violations committed in April 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 April	1000	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011 for a 17-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 130 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
4 April	1257	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and 25-minutes, and proceeded on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
6 April	1115	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding some 280 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1122	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), for a period of one hour and three minutes, proceeding some 685 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1145	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), for a 40-minute period, proceeding some 685 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. Together with the previously mentioned launch, it repositioned the "seventh buoy", which had moved from its location on a previous date. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1200	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 15-minute period, proceeding some 129 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
17 April	0423	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding some some 260 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0523 hours, it violated the boundary again for a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 275 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
18 April	0510	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0515	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 185 metres. A crew member directed foul language over a loudspeaker in Arabic at a Lebanese fishing vessel located inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0558	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres. One of its crew directed foul language over a loudspeaker in Arabic at a Lebanese fishing vessel located inside Lebanese territorial waters, and released two explosive charges into occupied Palestinian waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0605	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0624	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 314 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0633	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
19 April	1214	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 29-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 240 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
23 April	2035	From its position in Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 30 seconds.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
25 April	0514	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
26 April	0456	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 225 metres. It directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a twenty-second period and broadcast over a loudspeaker in Hebrew. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0540	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding some 410 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0612	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeding some 315 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. It sounded warning sirens for a one-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
27 April	0400 0410	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a one-minute period and broadcast over loudspeakers.
	0819	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding some 150 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0910 0920	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch opened fire with medium military weapons in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters.
	1920	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, proceeding some 170 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
28 April	0445	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, proceeding some 148 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0614 hours, it violated the boundary again, for an 11-minute period, proceeding some 389 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0725 hours, it violated the boundary again, for a two-minute period, proceeding some 200 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. It sounded warning sirens and threatened a Lebanese fishing

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
		vessel. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
30 April	0030	From its position in Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period.
	0235	From its position in Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a one-minute period.
	0400	From its position in Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a 10-minute period, and broadcast over loudspeakers from the aforementioned position.
	0432	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 353 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0440	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period. One of its crew broadcast over loudspeakers and threw a percussion bomb inside Palestinian territorial waters.
	0445	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 148 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0455	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare opposite the "third buoy". One of its crew broadcast over loudspeakers in Arabic and directed foul language towards a Lebanese fishing vessel located inside Lebanese territorial waters.
	0458	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 22-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 463 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0500	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare opposite the "fourth buoy". One of its crew broadcast over loudspeakers in Arabic.
	0522	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare opposite the "fifth buoy". One of its crew broadcast over loudspeakers in Arabic.
	0536	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare opposite the "fifth buoy". One of its crew broadcast over loudspeakers in Arabic.
	0720 0725	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, inside occupied Palestinian waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch fired into the air.

Air violations committed in April 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 April	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0920 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
4 April	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, Iqlim al-Kharrub, Beirut and its suburbs, Kasrawan and Ba'abda, before leaving at 1440 hours over Naqurah.
	1220	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They left at 1230 hours over the sea west of Tripoli in the direction of Turkey.
6 April	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the North before leaving at 1810 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and the South before leaving at 1645 hours over the Shab'a Farms.
	1045	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0100 hours on 7 April over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2140 hours over the Shab'a Farms.
7 April	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1835 hours over Naqurah.
	1320	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1835 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1505	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Akkar and Hirmil before leaving at 1955 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
8 April	1930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, Iqlim al-Kharrub, Beirut and Ba'abda, before leaving at 2240 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
9 April	1900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2330 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
10 April	0530	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1735 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda, Aliyah and the Shuf before leaving at 1750 hours over Rumaysh.
	1525	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1940 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
11 April	0020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0600 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1320 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda, Riyaq and Zahlah before leaving at 1420 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 April	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
17 April	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 2355 hours over Kafr Killa.
18 April	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2310 hours over Naqurah.
	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1630 hours over Kafr Killa.
19 April	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1415 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1345 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1425	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1530 hours over Naqurah.
	1930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub, Beirut and Ba'abda, before leaving at 2340 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
	2255	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0700 hours on 20 April over Rumaysh.
20 April	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and Ba'bda before leaving at 1650 hours over Naqurah.
	0735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1125 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1610 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1320	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Akkar before leaving at 1920 hours over Kafr Killa.
21 April	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1815 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled the Shuf, Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1500 hours over Rumaysh.
22 April	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled the South before leaving at 1500 hours over Rumaysh.
	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1440 hours over Naqurah.
23 April	0120	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0740 hours over Rumaysh.
	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2135	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0710 hours on 24 April over Alma al-Sha'b.
24 April	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Jubayl, Kasrawan, the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1445 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and Ba'abda before leaving at 1610 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
	0725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled the South before leaving at 1520 hours over Rumaysh.
	1525	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1815 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
25 April	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1505 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0530 hours on 26 April over Rumaysh.
	0940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1320 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1235	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1325 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2120	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0700 hours on 26 April over Rumaysh.
	2130	Two Israeli enemy helicopters violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the Shab'a Farms before leaving at 2155 hours in the direction of occupied territory.
26 April	0725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2040 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0520 hours on 27 April over Alma al-Sha'b.
27 April	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1505 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1215	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over the sea off Shikka.
	2120	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0035 hours on 28 April over Alma al-Sha'b.
28 April	0940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 2025 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
29 April	1305	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2340 hours over Kafr Killa.
30 April	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1635 hours over Naqurah.

United Nations A/71/921

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 June 2017

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Agenda items 19 and 37

Sustainable development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 7 June 2017 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan and Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to submit to you a joint press statement, dated 2 June 2017, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Elmar Mammadyarov, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Republic of Costa Rica, Manuel A. González Sanz (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 19 and 37.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Azerbaijan
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Juan Carlos **Mendoza-García**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations

17-09381 (E) 130617

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 7 June 2017 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan and Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Joint press statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Elmar Mammadyarov, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Republic of Costa Rica, Manuel A. González Sanz

Within the framework of the official visit to the Republic of Costa Rica on 1 and 2 June 2017, Mr. Mammadyarov had an audience with the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Luis Guillermo Solís.

Mr. Mammadyarov conveyed greetings and best wishes from the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, to President Solís. In turn, President Solís asked Mr. Mammadyarov to deliver his most sincere wishes to President Aliyev.

During the visit, the two Ministers for Foreign Affairs had a meeting in an extended format and conducted political consultations in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding on the Establishment of a Mechanism of Political Consultations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Republic of Costa Rica, signed in New York on 16 September 2002.

During the political consultations, the Ministers reviewed the current status of bilateral relations and, noting the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Azerbaijan and Costa Rica, expressed their satisfaction with the positive development of political dialogue and mutual understanding over the past two decades.

The Ministers noted the importance of mutual visits to foster the ties of friendship and cooperation between Azerbaijan and Costa Rica and, in this regard, recalled the official visit of Manuel A. González Sanz to the Republic of Azerbaijan on 20 October 2015.

Mr. Mammadyarov welcomed the decision of Costa Rica to establish an embassy in Baku. The Ministers recognized that establishing diplomatic missions in both countries will surely bring an additional boost to the strengthening of mutual cooperation.

The Ministers reiterated their mutual respect and support for each other's territorial integrity, sovereignty and inviolability of internationally recognized borders. They also emphasized the inadmissibility of attempts to change the internationally recognized borders of States by use of force.

Mr. Manuel A. González Sanz stated that Costa Rica firmly supported the resolution of the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict based on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Azerbaijan within its internationally recognized borders and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

The Ministers emphasized the wide range of opportunities for mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic trade, tourism, energy, logistics, ports and maritime, investment and humanitarian spheres. Cooperation between diplomatic academies and exchanges of students and scholars in various disciplines were particularly highlighted.

The sides mentioned that the current trade turnover did not reflect the potential of the two countries. In order to boost trade relations, the Ministers agreed to encourage direct contact between the business communities of the two countries. Furthermore, they touched upon the role of public diplomacy and cultural events to raise wider public awareness about Azerbaijan and Costa Rica in their respective societies. The conviction was shared that such efforts will also contribute to stimulating the flow of tourists.

They also noted the effective role of parliamentary diplomacy in advancing bilateral cooperation and to this end agreed to initiate an exchange of parliamentary delegations.

The sides also discussed issues on the international agenda and welcomed the commonality of vision of Azerbaijan and Costa Rica towards global issues and the commitment of both countries to strengthening a rules-based international order to maintain regional and global peace and security in accordance with the norms and principles of international law.

Recalling also their meetings on the sidelines of major international events, the Ministers commended the cooperation and consistent practice of mutual support within international organizations.

The Ministers signed an agreement on visa exemption for holders of diplomatic, service and official passports. They also agreed to continue their efforts towards further strengthening the legal base between the two countries, particularly in the economic and humanitarian spheres.

The Ministers agreed that the next round of political consultations would be held in Baku.

United Nations A/71/922

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 June 2017
English
Original: English/Spanish

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 43
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Note verbale dated 5 June 2017 from the Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations, in its capacity as President Pro Tempore of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), has the honour to address you in reference to the fifth CELAC Summit, held in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, on 25 January 2017.

On that occasion, the Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean agreed to dedicate a paragraph of the Political Declaration of Punta Cana to the question of the Malvinas Islands and to issue a special declaration on that matter.

In paragraph 54 of the Political Declaration of Punta Cana, the Heads of State and Government of CELAC:

> "Reiterate their support in the strongest terms for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, as well as the abiding interest in the peaceful and negotiated settlement of that dispute, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX) and subsequent resolutions on the question of the Malvinas Islands adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee on decolonization".

The Heads of State and Government of CELAC also adopted the "Special declaration on the question of the Malvinas Islands" (see annex).

The Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations, in its capacity as President Pro Tempore of CELAC, and at the request of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations, requests that this letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session under agenda item 43, concerning the question of the Malvinas Islands.

17-09420 (E) 130617 140617

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Annex to the note verbale dated 5 June 2017 from the Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Special declaration on the question of the Malvinas Islands

The Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean, gathered in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, on the occasion of the fifth Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 25 January 2017:

1. Reiterate their support in the strongest terms for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, as well as the abiding interest of the countries of the region in the resumption of negotiations between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX) and other relevant resolutions of that body and of the Organization of American States, as expressed by them in previous declarations of the Rio Group and the Latin American and Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development, in particular the Declaration of the Latin American and Caribbean Unity Summit, held in Riviera Maya, Mexico, on 23 February 2010, which are part of the historical heritage of CELAC;

2. In this context, the Heads of State and Government of CELAC entrust the President Pro Tempore to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to renew his efforts to carry out the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the General Assembly through successive resolutions, with a view to achieving the resumption of negotiations aimed at finding, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the above-mentioned dispute, and to inform them of the progress made in the fulfilment of that mission;

3. Furthermore, they reiterate the importance of observing United Nations General Assembly resolution 31/49, which calls upon the two parties to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas are going through the process recommended by the General Assembly;

4. They highlight the full readiness of the Argentine Government to establish mechanisms for the resumption of dialogue, in order to find a definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute.

Punta Cana, Dominican Republic,
25 January 2017

United Nations A/71/923

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 June 2017

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 112 (b)
Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs: election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

Letter dated 19 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

In my capacity as Chair of the Group of Western European and Other States for the month of May 2017, I have the honour to bring the following information to your attention.

In accordance with the rotation scheme of the Group, Australia will relinquish its seat on the Economic and Social Council at the end of 2017, in favour of Canada.

In addition, Sweden will relinquish its seat on the Economic and Social Council at the end of 2017, in favour of Denmark.

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 112 (b).

(*Signed*) Jan **Kickert**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

17-09440 (E) 090617

Please recycle

United Nations A/71/924

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 June 2017

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 112 (b)
Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs: election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

Letter dated 8 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Eastern European States for the month of June 2017, I have the honour to notify you that Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with an internal agreement with Romania, will relinquish its seat on the Economic and Social Council for the remainder of its term (2018-2019) in favour of Romania as of 31 December 2017.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 112 (b).

(*Signed*) Ion **Jinga**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

17-09441 (E) 120617

Please recycle

United Nations A/71/925–S/2017/487

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 June 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda items 32 and 37

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 8 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey herewith the records of violations of the ceasefire by the Republic of Armenia in February and March 2017 (see annexes I and II).* During February and March, Armenia violated the ceasefire regime 1,535 and 5,103 times, respectively, and continued the usage of large-calibre guns and heavy weaponry from their positions in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and from its own territory.

As a result, during the two months, five servicemen of the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan were killed and one serviceman was wounded.

The continuous occupation of a large part of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan by the armed forces of Armenia remains the main obstacle in the settlement of the conflict and the only source of the escalation of the situation on the frontline and the occurrence of hostilities and casualties.

The sooner the Republic of Armenia withdraws its troops from the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the sooner peace and stability can be restored in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 32 and 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annexes are being circulated in the language of submission only.

17-09522 (E) 150617

Please recycle

Annex I to the letter dated 8 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for February 2017*

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties*
1-28 February	**Agham district, Azerbaijan**			
	Abdynly and Saryjaly villages	AK	8	
	Ahmadaghali village	60mm M/82mm M/AKM	12	
	Bash Garvand village	AK	8	
	Chamanly village	82mm M	9	
	Chiragly village	82mm M	17	
	Garagashly village	AKM/82mm M	10	
	Garagashly and Chamanly villages	AK	9	
	Gyamaddynly village	AK	8	
	Javahyrly village	AKM/PKM	7	
	Merzili village	AKM/AK/60mm M	26	
	Saryjaly village	82mm M/AK/D-30 H	28	
	Shuraabad village	82mm M/AK/SVD	23	
	Shykhlar village	AK/60mm M/82mm M	12	
	Shykhlar and Orta Garvand villages	AKM	8	
	Taghibayli village	AK	9	
	Yusifjanly village	AK/AKM/60mm M/RPG	33	
	Yusifjanly and Gyamaddynly villages	AK	5	
	Unnamed heights	82mm M/AK/AKM	41	
	Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan			
	Alkhanchalli village	PKM	5	
	Fizuli district, Azerbaijan			
	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly village	AK/AKM	34	
	Ashaghy Seyidahmadly village	AK/PKM	14	
	Ashaghy Seyidahmadly and Alikhanly villages	AK/PKM/OSV-96	36	
	Ashaghy Veysalli village	PKM/60mm M/AK	30	
	Garakhanbeyli village	AK/PKM	21	
	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages	AK	7	
	Garvand village	AK/PKM/OSV-96	28	
	Horadiz village	AK/60mm M/RPG/82mm M	33	

Abbreviations: AGS, mounted automatic grenade launcher; AK, Kalashnikov assault rifle; AKM, modernized Kalashnikov assault rifle; DShK, heavy machine gun; D-30H, 122 mm howitzer; D-44, 85 mm anti-tank gun; NSVP, 12.7 mm machine gun; OSV-96, semi-automatic sniper rifle; PKM, modernized Kalashnikov machine gun; RPG, handheld anti-tank grenade launcher; SVD, sniper rifle; 60-mm M, mortar; 82-mm M, mortar; 120-mm M, mortar.

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties*
	Kurdlar and Ashagy Abdurrahmanly villages	PKM	8	
	Korgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages	AK	12	
	Korgan and Shukurbayli villages	AK	8	
	Namazchala village	DShK/82mm M	31	
	Shukurbayli village	AK	5	
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM/PKM/82mm M	77	
	Gazakh district, Azerbaijan			
	Ashagy Askipara village	AK	5	
	Bala Jafarli village	AK/AKM	8	
	Baganis Ayrum village	AK/PKM	6	
	Dash Salahli village	DShK	5	
	Jafarli village	AKM	5	
	Farahli village	AKM	11	
	Gaymagly village	PKM/DShK/AKM	16	
	Gushchu Ayrum village	DShK/PKM/AKM	16	
	Gyzylhajili village	AK/AKM/DShK/PKM	24	
	Kamarli village	AKM/DShK/SVD	18	
	Kohna Gyshlag village	AKM	5	
	Musakoy village	AK/AKM/DShK	8	
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM/PKM/DShK	29	
	Gedebey district, Azerbaijan			
	Bashkand village	AKM	5	
	Garavallar village	AKM/NSVP/AK	11	
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM/DShK	12	
	Goranboy district, Azerbaijan			
	Borsunlu village	RPG/82mm M	6	
	Gulustan village	PKM/AK/AKM/DShK/ 82mm M	29	
	Gyrmyzysaggallar village	AK/AKM	7	
	Talysh and Zeyva villages	PKM/82mm M/AKM	56	
	Tapgaragoyunlu village	AK/AKM/82mm M/PKM/ 60mm M/RPG	60	One serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed
	Unnamed heights	SVD/DShK/AKM/ 82mm M/PKM/D-44	55	
	Goygol district, Azerbaijan			
	Unnamed heights	AKM	5	
	Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan			
	Mehdili village	AK/AKM/PKM	22	
	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanli villages	AK/AKM	6	
	Nuzgar village and Lala Ilahi heights	AK/PKM/AKM	21	
	Nuzgar and Gazakhlar villages	AK	5	

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties*
	Unnamed heights	AK	9	
	Khojavand district, Azerbaijan			
	Kuropatkino village	PKM/AK/AKM	54	Two servicemen of the armed forces of Azerbaijan were killed
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM/PKM/SVD	67	
	Tartar district, Azerbaijan			
	Borsunlu village	60mm M/82m M	21	
	Chayly village	AK/82mm M/AKM	15	
	Gazyan village	AGS/120mm M	8	
	Hasangaya village	AK	7	
	Jerabert village	AKM/AK/PKM	49	
	Karmiravan village	AK/AKM/60mm M/PKM	21	
	Levonarkh village	PKM/AK/AKM/DShK	24	
	Nemirli and Gazyan villages	AK/AKM	8	
	Seysulan and Gapanli villages	AK/AKM	17	
	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages	AK/AKM/82mm M	14	
	Talysh and Yenikand villages	DShK/82mm M	13	
	Unnamed heights	AK/60mm M/82mm M/RPG	24	One serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed
	Yarymja village	AKM	5	
	Tovuz district, Azerbaijan			
	Aghdam village	AKM/PKM	11	
	Aghbulag village	AKM/PKM/AK/OSV-96	26	
	Alibayli village	DShK/AK/AKM	27	
	Kokhanabi village	AKM/DShK/AK	10	
	Munjuglu village	AKM/PKM/DShK	19	

Annex II to the letter dated 8 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for March 2017*

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties*
1-31 March	**Agham district, Azerbaijan**			
	Ahmadaghali village	D-44/AK/OSV-96	56	
	Ayag Garvand village	AKM/82mm M	35	
	Bash Garvand village	AK/AKM	29	
	Chamanly village	60mm M/AK/AKM	58	
	Chiragly village	AKM/60mm M	45	
	Garagashly village	AK	34	
	Garagashly and Chamanly villages	AK	39	
	Gyamaddynly village	AKM/AK	30	
	Merzili village	AK	32	
	Orta Garvand	AK	48	
	Saryjaly village	AK/60mm M/82mm M	43	
	Shahvalylar village	60mm M/AKM	35	
	Shuraabad village	82mm M/AK/AKM	30	
	Yusifjanly village	AK/AKM	30	
	Yusifjanly and Mammadbaghirly villages	AK	49	One serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed
	Unnamed heights	AK	82	
	Zangishaly village	AKM/AK	57	
	Aghjabadi district, Azerbaijan			
	Gyamaddynly village	AKM/AK	83	
	Minakhorlu village	82mm M/AK/AKM	86	
	Unnamed heights	AK	92	
	Agstafa district, Azerbaijan			
	Kohna Gyshlag village	AKM/AK	75	
	Beylagan district, Azerbaijan			
	Garadaghly village	AK/AKM	61	
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM	55	
	Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan			
	Tazakand village	PKM	30	One serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded

Abbreviations: AK, Kalashnikov assault rifle; AKM, modernized Kalashnikov assault rifle; DShK, heavy machine gun; D-44, 85 mm anti-tank gun; OSV-96, semi-automatic sniper rifle; PKM, modernized Kalashnikov machine gun; 30 mm ROP, flare; RPG, handheld anti-tank grenade launcher; SVD, sniper rifle; 60-mm M, mortar; 82-mm M, mortar; 120-mm M, mortar.

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties*
	Fizuli district, Azerbaijan			
	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly village	AK/AKM	85	
	Ashaghy Seyidahmadly and Alikhanly villages	AK	81	
	Ashaghy Veysalli village	60mm M/120mm M/AK	70	
	Garakhanbeyli village	AK	71	
	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages	82mm M/AK/AKM	72	
	Garvand village	60mm M/82mm M	72	
	Gobu Dilagarda village	AK	27	
	Horadiz village	AK/AKM/60mm M/PKM	90	
	Kurdlar and Ashagy Abdurrahmanly villages	82mm M/AK	84	
	Korgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages	AK/SVD	90	
	Korgan and Shukurbayli villages	AK	65	
	Shukurbayli village	AK	59	
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM	73	
	Yukhary Abdurrahmanly and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages	AK/AKM	73	
	Gazakh district, Azerbaijan			
	Bala Jafarli village	AKM/AK/PKM	75	
	Jafarli village	PKM	43	
	Farahli village	AK	38	
	Gaymagly village	DShK/AKM	82	
	Gushchu Ayrum village	AK/DShK/PKM	72	
	Gyzylhajili village	AKM/AK	78	
	Kamarli village	SVD/DShK/AK/AKM	86	
	Kohna Gyshlag village	AK/AKM	82	
	Musakoy village	AK	56	
	Unnamed heights	RPG/PKM/AKM	75	
	Gedebey district, Azerbaijan			
	Daryurd village	DShK/AKM	55	
	Goyali village	AKM/PKM	60	
	Novosaratovka village	PKM/AK	54	
	Shynykh village	SVD/DShK/PKM	45	
	Unnamed heights	AKM/DShK	70	
	Zamanly village	AKM/PKM	62	
	Goranboy district, Azerbaijan			
	Borsunlu village	AK	23	
	Damirchilar village	60mm M/RPG/DShK	45	
	Gulustan village	AK/82mm M/RPG/DShK	104	
	Gyrmyzysaggallar village	PKM/AK/AKM	79	
	Kharkhaput village	AK	48	

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties*
	Tapgaragoyunlu village	AK/AKM	123	
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM/DShK	133	
	Yenikand village	AK	112	
	Zeyva village	AKM/DShK/30mm ROP	75	
	Goygol district, Azerbaijan			
	Azgilli village	AKM	16	
	Gazandurmaz village	AKM	23	
	Pirverdilar village	AKM	18	
	Unnamed heights	AKM/DShK	33	
	Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan			
	Mehdili village	AK/AKM	66	
	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanli villages	AK/AKM	77	
	Nuzgar village and Lala Ilahi heights	AKM/AK	78	
	Khojavand district, Azerbaijan			
	Kuropatkino village	AK/AKM	75	
	Unnamed heights	82mm M/AK	143	
	Tartar district, Azerbaijan			
	Borsunlu village	AK/AKM	66	
	Chayly village	AK/AKM	115	
	Damirchilar village	AKM	67	
	Gapanly village	82mm M	66	
	Gazyan village	60mm M/82mm M/120mm M	70	
	Hasangaya village	AKM	50	
	Jamilly village	AK	46	
	Jerabert village	AK/AKM/SVD	50	
	Karmiravan village	AK/AKM	52	
	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages	AK	73	
	Levonarkh village	AK	53	
	Seyidimli village	AKM	70	
	Seysulan and Gapanli villages	AK/AKM/DShK/PKM	71	
	Tazakand village	60mm M/82mm M	111	
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM/PKM	101	
	Yarymja village	AK/AKM	74	
	Tovuz district, Azerbaijan			
	Aghdam village	AKM/PKM	41	
	Aghbulag village	AKM/AK/OSV-96/PKM	71	
	Alibayli village	AK/AKM/RPG	43	
	Asryk Jirdakhan	DShK/OSV-96	38	
	Bayramly village	PKM	18	
	Garalar village	AK/AKM	23	
	Hajihasanly village	AKM	13	
	Kyran village	AKM	9	

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties*
	Kokhanabi village	AKM	15	
	Munjuglu village	AKM/AK	72	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	43	
	Vahidly village	PKM	8	

United Nations A/71/926–S/2017/488

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 June 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 31
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 8 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am transmitting to your attention the record of the cease-fire violations by the Azerbaijani armed forces during the month of May 2017 (see annex I) and the record of the cease-fire violations registered by the Ministry of Defence of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic during the month of May (see annex II).*

I kindly request that the present letter and its annexes be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab **Mnatsakanyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annexes are being circulated in the language of submission only.

17-09509 (E) 140617

Please recycle

Annex I to the letter dated 8 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan along the State border with the Republic of Armenia

1-31 May 2017

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
1 May	Tavush region	7	Small arms and light weapons: 58
	Chinari	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 4 (Chinari 4)
	Aygedzor	2	
	Movses	1	
	Paravakar	1	
	Vazashen	2	
2 May	Tavush and Gegharkunik regions	19	Small arms and light weapons: 283
	Aygedzor	6	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Avazan 7; Aygedzor 1)
	Chinari	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 100
	Paravakar	2	
	Movses	3	
	Aygepar	3	
	Chambarak	1	
	Avazan	1	
	Daranak	2	
3 May	Tavush and Gegharkunik regions	21	Small arms and light weapons: 330
	Aygedzor	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 10
	Chinari	5	Large-calibre machine guns: 2
	Movses	1	
	Paravakar	7	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Berkaber	1	
	Vazashen	4	
	Jil	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
4 May	Tavush, Gegharkunik and Ararat regions	9	Small arms and light weapons: 110 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5
	Aygedzor	1	
	Movses	2	
	Paravakar	2	
	Aygepar	1	
	Jil	2	
	Yeraskh	1	
5 May	Tavush and Gegharkunik regions	8	Small arms and light weapons: 61 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 11 Large-calibre machine guns: 5
	Movses	4	
	Paravakar	2	
	Aygepar	1	
	Chambarak	1	
6 May	Tavush, Gegharkunik and Ararat regions	14	Small arms and light weapons: 590 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Aygehovit 2)
	Aygedzor	1	
	Chinari	3	
	Movses	1	
	Aygehovit	1	
	Vazasen	1	
	Kayan	3	
	Vahan	2	
	Chambarak	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
7 May	Tavush and Gegharkunik regions	8	Small arms and light weapons: 60 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 23
	Chinari	5	
	Berkaber	1	
	Baghanis	1	
	Vahan	1	
8 May	Tavush and Ararat regions	13	Small arms and light weapons: 127 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 4 (Chinari 4) Large-calibre machine guns: 22
	Aygedzor	1	
	Chinari	3	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
	Movses	2	
	Aygepar	1	
	Baghanis	1	
	Koti	2	
	Berdavan	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
	Paruyr Sevak	1	
9 May	Tavush region	4	Small arms and light weapons: 14
	Aygedzor	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 1
	Chinari	2	
	Vazashen	1	
10 May	Tavush and Gegharkunik regions	9	Small arms and light weapons: 90
	Aygedzor	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 4
	Chinari	2	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Aygedzor 1)
	Movses	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 20
	Paravakar	1	
	Berkaber	1	
	Chambarak	2	
11 May	Tavush and Ararat regions	4	Small arms and light weapons: 12
	Chinari	2	
	Aygedzor	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
12 May	Tavush and Gegharkunik regions	14	Small arms and light weapons: 345
	Chinari	3	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 20
	Aygedzor	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 144
	Aygepar	1	
	Movses	1	
	Aygehovit	1	
	Vazashen	2	
	Berkaber	1	
	Vahan	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
	Jil	2	
	Chambarak	1	
13 May	Tavush and Gegharkunik regions	9	Small arms and light weapons: 167
	Chinari	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 7
	Aygedzor	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 93
	Paravakar	4	
	Vazashen	1	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Chambarak	1	
14 May	Tavush, Gegharkunik and Syunik regions	8	Small arms and light weapons: 89
	Chinari	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 30
	Aygepar	3	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 20 (Chapni 20)
	Jil	2	Large-calibre machine guns: 30
	Chapni	1	
15 May	Tavush and Gegharkunik regions	11	Small arms and light weapons: 314
	Chinari	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 10
	Aygedzor	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 10 (Kakhakn 10)
	Movses	1	
	Kayan	1	
	Voskevan	1	
	Jil	3	
	Kakhakn	1	
	Tsapatagh	1	
	Chambarak	1	
16 May	Tavush region	6	Small arms and light weapons: 45
	Aygedzor	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 1
	Chinari	2	Large-calibre machine guns: 1
	Paravakar	1	
	Aygepar	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
17 May	Tavush region	11	Small arms and light weapons: 72
	Aygedzor	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 3
	Chinari	3	Large-calibre machine guns: 40
	Paravakar	1	
	Aygepar	4	
	Berkaber	1	
	Voskevan	1	
18 May	Tavush and Gegharkunik regions	13	Small arms and light weapons: 818
	Chinari	4	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5
	Paravakar	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 21 (Chinari 1; Barekamavan 20)
	Aygepar	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 45
	Baghanis	1	
	Barekamavan	3	
	Vahan	2	
	Artanish	1	
19 May	Tavush and Gegharkunik regions	12	Small arms and light weapons: 352
	Aygedzor	4	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 4
	Chinari	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 111
	Aygepar	1	
	Paravakar	1	
	Movses	1	
	Sarigyugh	1	
	Vahan	1	
	Chyambarak	1	
	Kakhakn	1	
20 May	Tavush and Gegharkunik regions	6	Small arms and light weapons: 282
	Aygedzor	4	Large-calibre machine guns: 100
	Vahan	1	
	Chambarak	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
21 May	Tavush, Gegharkunik and Vayots Dzor regions	12	Small arms and light weapons: 120
	Chinari	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 13
	Aygedzor	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 20
	Movses	3	
	Vazashen	1	
	Kayan	3	
	Chambarak	1	
	Khndzorut	1	
22 May	Tavush and Ararat regions	7	Small arms and light weapons: 85
	Aygedzor	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 4
	Chinari	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 7 (Yeraskh 5; Aygedzor 2)
	Paravakar	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
23 May	Tavush and Gegharkunik regions	6	Small arms and light weapons: 203
	Aygedzor	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 10 (Aygedzor 10)
	Aygepar	2	
	Vazashen	1	
	Berdavan	1	
	Sotk	1	
24 May	Tavush, Gegharkunik and Syunik regions	8	Small arms and light weapons: 101
	Paravakar	3	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 1
	Movses	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 4 (Vazashen 4)
	Vazashen	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 38
	Chambarak	1	
	Bardzravan	1	
	Arevis	1	
25 May	Tavush region	7	Small arms and light weapons: 63
	Chinari	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 6

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
	Aygedzor	1	
	Movses	1	
	Paravakar	1	
	Vazashen	2	
	Baghanis	1	
26 May	Tavush and Gegharkunik regions	20	Small arms and light weapons: 574
	Aygedzor	5	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 10
	Chinari	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 13 (Aygedzor 11; Paravakar 2)
	Aygepar	2	Large-calibre machine guns: 30
	Paravakar	3	
	Movses	1	
	Vazashen	4	
	Sarigyugh	1	
	Kayan	1	
	Dovegh	1	
	Vahan	1	
27 May	Tavush, Gegharkunik and Ararat regions	12	Small arms and light weapons: 101
	Aygedzor	5	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 4
	Chinari	2	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 52 (Chambarak 50; Aygedzor 2)
	Movses	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 150
	N.Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Aygehovit	1	
	Chambarak	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
28 May	Tavush region	3	Small arms and light weapons: 85
	Aygedzor	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 20
	Berkaber	1	
29 May	Tavush, Gegharkunik and Ararat regions	7	Small arms and light weapons: 215
	Paravakar	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 5 (Chambarak 5)
	Aygepar	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 190

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
	Chambarak	1	
	Chapni	3	
	Yeraskh	1	
30 May	Tavush and Ararat regions	6	Small arms and light weapons: 74
	Movses	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 2
	Paravakar	1	
	Kayan	3	
	Yeraskh	1	
31 May	Tavush and Gegharkunik regions	6	Small arms and light weapons: 371
	Aygedzor	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 3
	Kayan	3	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Jil	1	

During the reporting period, one soldier of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia was wounded by fire from the Azerbaijani side.

Annex II to the letter dated 8 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the line of contact with the Nagorno Karabakh Republic

1-31 May 2017

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
1 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	29	Small arms and light weapons: 398 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 17 Grenade launchers: 2
2 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	36	Small arms and light weapons: 463 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 53 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Levonarkh 8) Large-calibre machine guns: 3 Small-calibre mortars: 2 (Korgan 2)
3 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	29	Small arms and light weapons: 612 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 17 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Gyulistan 2) Large-calibre machine guns: 4
4 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	31	Small arms and light weapons: 439 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 19 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 4 (Mehdili 3; Yusifjanli 1)
5 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	34	Small arms and light weapons: 664 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 41 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 6 (Seysulan 3; Jraberd 3) Large-calibre machine guns: 20
6 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	34	Small arms and light weapons: 528 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 37 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Nuzger 1; m.Karachuk 2) Large-calibre machine guns: 10 Small-calibre mortars: 11 (Kurapatkino 3; Sarijanli 6; Talish 2)

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
7 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	47	Small arms and light weapons: 900 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 44 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Sarijanli 2) Large-calibre machine guns: 3 Grenade launchers: 7 Small-calibre mortars: 7 (Taghibeyli 7)
8 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	58	Small arms and light weapons: 1,431 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 65 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 19 (Seysulan 8; Levonarkh 5; Gyulistan 6) Large-calibre machine guns: 20
9 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	43	Small arms and light weapons: 898 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 35 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 9 (Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 3; Talish 6) Grenade launchers: 3 Small-calibre mortars: 12 (Darchinar 8; Ashaghi Abdurakhmanli 3; Talish 1)
10 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	49	Small arms and light weapons: 885 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 46 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 11 (Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 5; Gyulistan 6) Large-calibre machine guns: 22 Small-calibre mortars: 3 (Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 3)
11 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	44	Small arms and light weapons: 1,557 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 11 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 49 (m.Karachuk 44; Geytape 4; Yarmja 1) Large-calibre machine guns: 50 Small-calibre mortars: 4 (Seysulan 4) Artillery: 8 (Seysulan 8)
12 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	51	Small arms and light weapons: 1,803 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 4 (Gyulistan 4)

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
			Grenade launchers: 12
			Small-calibre mortars: 19 (Nuzger 12; Horadiz 1; Talish 6)
13 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	59	Small arms and light weapons: 2,221
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 40
			Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Mehdili 1)
			Large-calibre machine guns: 30
			Small-calibre mortars: 2 (Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 1; Korgan 1)
14 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	60	Small arms and light weapons: 694
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 54
			Large-calibre sniper weapons: 28 (m. Karachuk 4; Talish 2; Verin Chaylu 2; Choporlu 20)
			Grenade launchers: 6
			Small-calibre mortars: 11 (Verin Chaylu 11)
			Artillery: 65
15 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	43	Small arms and light weapons: 1,017
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 43
			Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Tallish 2)
			Large-calibre machine guns: 5
16 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	41	Small arms and light weapons: 1,126
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 20
			Large-calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Jraberd 4; Levonarkh 1; Gyulistan 3)
			Large-calibre machine guns: 78
			Grenade launchers: 9
			Small-calibre mortars: 3 (Tallish 3)
			Artillery: 2 (Kurapatkino 2)
17 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	47	Small arms and light weapons: 828
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 14
			Large-calibre sniper weapons: 9 (Levonarkh 2; Jraberd 2; Gyulistan 5)
			Large-calibre machine guns: 35

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
			Grenade launchers: 5
			Small-calibre mortars: 45 (Taghibeyli 4; Shikhlyar 17; Levonarkh 5; Verin Chaylu 19)
18 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	46	Small arms and light weapons: 557
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 10
			Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Verin Cahylu 2)
			Large-calibre machine guns: 36
			Grenade launchers: 23
			Small-calibre mortars: 4 (Gyulistan 4)
			Artillery: 18 (Jraberd 18)
19 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	63	Small arms and light weapons: 1,289
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 27
			Large-calibre sniper weapons: 24 (Mehdili 5; Gyulistan 16; Choporlu 3)
			Large-calibre machine guns: 37
			Grenade launchers: 1
			Small-calibre mortars: 2 (Kurapatkino 1; Verin Chaylu 1)
20 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	73	Small arms and light weapons: 1,536
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 15
			Large-calibre sniper weapons: 32 (Mehdili 5; Ashaghi Veysali 10; Yarmja 2; Namerli 2; Verin Chaylu 7; Gyulistan 6)
			Large-calibre machine guns: 32
			Grenade launchers: 32
			Small-calibre mortars: 2 (Yarmja 2)
21 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	67	Small arms and light weapons: 923
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 12
			Large-calibre sniper weapons: 18 (Bash Karvend 1; Yarmja 10; Verin Chaylu 7)
22 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	52	Small arms and light weapons: 775
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 12
			Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Jraberd 1)
			Small-calibre mortars: 4 (Verin Chaylu 4)

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
23 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	84	Small arms and light weapons: 1,549 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 6 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 45 (Horadiz 45) Grenade launchers: 20 Small-calibre mortars: 9 (Verin Chaylu 9) Artillery: 9 (Geytape 9)
24 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	74	Small arms and light weapons: 1,078 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 22 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Dastagir 3) Large-calibre machine guns: 35 Grenade launchers: 37 Small-calibre mortars: 14 (Mehdili 10; Nuzger 4)
25 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	42	Small arms and light weapons: 527 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 34 (Horadiz 2, Mehdili 12; Seysulan 1; Talish 5; Verin Chaylu 14)
26 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	65	Small arms and light weapons: 1,459 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 10 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 25 (m.Karachuk 2; Yarmja 23) Large-calibre machine guns: 20
27 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	53	Small arms and light weapons: 587 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 59 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 20 (Shikhlyar 10; Bash Karvend 10) Large-calibre machine guns: 84 Grenade launchers: 5 Small-calibre mortars: 19 (Mehdili 16; Seysulan 2; Yarmja 1)
28 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	42	Small arms and light weapons: 668 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 14 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Mehdili 2) Large-calibre machine guns: 5 Grenade

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
			launchers: 1
			Small-calibre mortars: 9 (Mehdili 5; Jraberd 2; Verin Chaylu 2)
29 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	38	Small arms and light weapons: 733
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 24
			Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Seysulan 3)
			Large-calibre machine guns: 12
			Small-calibre mortars: 3 (Taghibeyli 1; Yarmja 2)
30 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	37	Small arms and light weapons: 522
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 8
			Large-calibre sniper weapons: 92 (Mehdili 78; Korgan 7; Asahghi Veysali 3; Yusifjanli 4)
31 May	On the line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	29	Small arms and light weapons: 742
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 10
			Large-calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Horadiz 5; m.Mrov 3)

During the reporting period, two soldiers of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic Defence Army were killed and eight soldiers were wounded by fire from the Azerbaijani side.

United Nations A/71/927–S/2017/485

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 June 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 61
Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 6 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the Chair's summary of the first meeting of the Women and Peace and Security National Focal Points Network, held in Alicante, Spain, on 26 and 27 April 2017 (see annex I), and the joint communiqué adopted on that occasion (see annex II). This initiative was launched on 23 September 2016 on the margins of the ministerial week of the General Assembly.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annexes could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Román **Oyarzun**

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Annex I to the letter dated 6 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Chair's summary of the first meeting of the Women and Peace and Security National Focal Points Network

Alicante, Spain, 26 and 27 April 2017

Introduction

The Women and Peace and Security National Focal Points Network is a cross-regional forum of representatives of Governments and regional and international organizations. The Network provides a space in which to exchange experiences and best practices on women and peace and security from the national and regional perspectives and was created as a tool to improve national and regional performance in this field.

In the joint communiqué of the founding meeting of the Network, held in New York in September 2016, members affirmed their commitment to advancing the participation of women in decision-making on peace and security, as well as in peace and security policies and programmes at the national level. They acknowledged that Member States bore the primary responsibility for integrating commitments on women and peace and security into domestic policies and normative frameworks, and reaffirmed their commitment to promoting the development and implementation of national action plans and strategies on women and peace and security. Recognizing the need to articulate the impact of national action plans more effectively, the focal points decided to continue to develop strategies for the enhanced design and implementation of high-impact national action plans.

To further fulfil this commitment, the first meeting of the Network, held in Alicante, Spain, on 26 and 27 April 2017, was focused on national action plans for women and peace and security. National action plans are a recommendation generated by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) as one tool to systematically integrate gender into national, regional or international peace and security efforts. Countries are encouraged to develop national action plans to take the larger goals of resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions and contextualize them in national, domestic or foreign policy objectives.

The two-day meeting brought together more than 100 national focal points, Government actors and civil society representatives from 61 countries. Following plenary sessions on the morning of the first day, participants broke into three working groups on the following topics of emerging importance for national action plans: addressing structural barriers to gender equality, civil society engagement in the design and implementation of national action plans and preventing or countering violent extremism and national action plans. The second day featured discussions with international and regional representatives, a session on high-impact national action plans and closing remarks centred on actions and next steps for the Network.

Opening plenary sessions

The opening plenary session featured welcoming remarks by the Director of Casa Mediterráneo, Miguel Oliveros, followed by opening remarks by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Spain, Ildefonso Castro. The Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations, Román Oyarzun Marchesi, then moderated a discussion with:

(a) The Minister of Women Affairs and Social Development of Nigeria, Aisha Jummai al-Hassan;

(b) The Undersecretary for Peacebuilding and Development and Director of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process of the Philippines, Dioscita T. Andot;

(c) The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation of Namibia, Selma Ashipala-Musvayi;

(d) The Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director for Policy and Programme for the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Yannick Glemarec.

The wide-ranging discussion underscored the continued importance of the women and peace and security agenda, especially given that traditional security responses are no longer sufficient to address modern threats and instabilities. Mr. Oyarzun emphasized how critical national action plans could be in implementing resolution 1325 (2000), and encouraged focal points to return to their posts and build support for the agenda, including by raising awareness thereof among ministries, such as of the interior and of defence, and the President's office, which might not be directly working on those issues. The representatives of Nigeria, the Philippines, Namibia and UN-Women then shared their national or organizational experiences with national action plans or national gender, peace or security policies. Ms. Jummai al-Hassan spoke about the Nigerian national action plan, and noted that the concept of security had been expanded in the second revision of the plan to include issues of violent extremism, trauma healing and disarmament and demobilization, in addition to the inclusion of local or zonal action plans to further localize those issues. Ms. Andot reflected on the experience of the Philippines and the launch of its third national action plan, in 2017. That iteration incorporated emerging domestic concerns, such as ethnic and intercommunal violence, terrorism and organized crime, and made special efforts to support women's organizations and economic empowerment programmes. Ms. Ashipala-Musvayi said that the forthcoming national action plan of Namibia had been created through intragovernmental brainstorming sessions. She noted that the comprehensive gender policies of Namibia had helped to address structural barriers to the participation of women in the security sector. She said that Namibia offered to host the Network meeting in 2019. Lastly, Mr. Glemarec touched on the need for national action plans to be flexible in order to be able to more readily address emerging peace and security concerns.

Following the opening plenary session, a grounding session was held on emerging trends and national action plans. The Director of the Human Rights Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Spain, Adela Diaz Bernárdez, opened the session by providing the context in which the topics had been selected and outlining the goals for the day's working group sessions. The Vice-Chair of Inclusive Security, Mirsad Jacevic, provided a bigger picture of the status of national action plans on women and peace and security around the world, noting that, to date, more than 65 national action plans had been created or were in process, with more than 20 countries on their second or third plan. Three speakers then introduced the following focus topics of the working groups and provided greater context to these issues in their own experiences:

(a) Structural barriers to gender equality: Policy Adviser and Military Liaison Officer of the Peace and Security Section of UN-Women, Jennifer Wittwer;

(b) Civil society engagement in the design and implementation of national action plans: European External Action Service Principal Adviser on Gender and on

the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women and Peace and Security, Mara Marinaki;

(c) Preventing or countering violent extremism and national action plans: Director of the Africa and Asia Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Senegal, Mariame Sy.

While not exhaustive, the following is a summary of the key points and recommendations from the remarks and working group sessions. Several trends and recommendations emerged across the working groups. In the plenary report, all rapporteurs noted a need for better collaboration across international and regional bodies, national and local governments and civil society organizations. Representatives also stressed the importance of cultivating political will and champions for the Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) agenda, in particular in security sector institutions, and noted that gender equality and a gender perspective should be seen as a holistic framework across various dimensions, including human resources management, operational planning and conduct, special measures to reduce exclusions to the participation of women and strategic direction in peace and security agencies. One intervention that might persuade these actors was the generation of a larger body of rigorous empirical research, a point championed by focal points and representatives. Such research and all national action plans should directly consider the diversity of the experiences of women and girls in conflict, both in terms of intersectionalities and underrepresented populations, as well as the very different roles played by women during conflict. Lastly, each working group stressed how critical it was to have civil society engagement throughout the creation, implementation and evaluation of national action plans.

Addressing structural barriers to gender equality

The working group on addressing structural barriers to gender equality was facilitated by Ms. Wittwer, with statements by the Algerian Senator and Adviser on Mediation of the Toledo International Centre for Peace, Hafida Benchehida, the Director General for Human Rights and Women's International Affairs of Afghanistan, Abeda Osman, and the Director of the Women's Directorate at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina, María Luisa Martino.

Representatives recognized that national action plans on women and peace and security had the potential to address structural barriers preventing the participation of women in the domain of peace and security. The working group discussed challenges and strategies relating to structural barriers to gender equality, with a particular emphasis on barriers within the security sector, although some also referred to mediation and diplomacy. The group agreed that key challenges included communication around the women and peace and security agenda, both in terms of the lack of knowledge of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the lack of effective exchange between diplomats, agencies and civil society. Another challenge was the difficulty of integrating a gender perspective into peace and security efforts and its effect on operational outcomes and leadership.

Representatives shared strategies and examples of how nations and organizations had been able to address structural barriers. Strategies included the provision of broader and more strategic training within peace and security agencies to help to close the communication and political gaps at all levels. Second, the working group said that women and peace and security measures should be institutionalized within legislation, doctrine and planning and business processes, and, as necessary, include targets, quotas or special measures to achieve specific goals and eliminate discriminatory practices. Another important aspect of institutionalization was the need to embed the women and peace and security

principles into each Government's approach to the human resources management of personnel in peace and security agencies, by ensuring equal access to all opportunities regardless of gender.

Representatives stressed that it was critical that, in addition to mainstreaming within institutional policies, senior leaders promote and thoroughly implement women and peace and security principles in their work, demonstrating their commitment through leadership. They should also promote and implement gender integration and diversity as a way to improve comprehensive approaches and operational effectiveness.

Civil society engagement in the design and implementation of national action plans

The working group on civil society engagement in the design and implementation of national action plans was facilitated by a Researcher at the Autonomous University of Barcelona, Maria Villellas, with interventions from the Director General for International Order, the United Nations and Arms Control at the Federal Foreign Office of Germany, Patricia Flor, a Senior Legal Officer from Sierra Leone, Ashmia Sesay, and the International Coordinator of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, Mavic Cabrera-Balleza.

Participants reaffirmed the importance of identifying and promoting partnerships with civil society and local organizations working on women and peace and security issues. They welcomed the critical contributions made by civil society to the development and implementation of high-impact national action plans. The working group acknowledged the benefits that an inclusive approach to the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes of national action plans brought to often limited time and resources. Participants also referred to the importance of the involvement of civil society representatives from the beginning of a national action plan, not simply including them in a one-off consultation after drafting. This sustained participation also helped to create a sense of ownership among civil society representatives, who were often the primary implementers of national action plan activities. Inclusive and collaborative approaches to the implementation of women and peace and security also required a stronger connection between the agenda and a variety of existing monitoring and reporting systems, including the universal periodic review and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, using its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations.

The working group noted significant challenges to sustained civil society engagement and support, such as a lack of dedicated funding for participation and difficulty institutionalizing their contributions throughout a national action plan process. They discussed interventions to address those challenges, including measures to formalize civil society representation in national action plan committees or working groups, and the importance of the self-selection of civil society representatives. One participant suggested that that could help to address the perception of "civil society on demand", whereby whoever could attend a national action plan meeting was invited at the last moment. Institutionalizing participation also reduced the reliance on the presence or advocacy of good actors within Government to extend an invitation and instead made participation part of standard practice. Lastly, another challenge highlighted was that most civil society engagement happened at the national level, but implementation was more likely to occur outside the capital. One potential solution was the creation of national action plan steering committees at both the national and local levels that could provide both input and feedback on national action plan activities.

Preventing or countering violent extremism and national action plans

The working group on preventing or countering violent extremism and national action plans was facilitated by the Ambassador for Women and Peace and Security of Finland, Ann-Sofie Stude, with statements from the Office Director at the Institute for Security Studies in Dakar, Lori-Anne Théroux-Bénoni, the Deputy Director for Human Rights and Democracy at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, Véronique Joosten, and the Principal Gender Officer at the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs of Kenya, Mary Kaburu.

Participants emphasized the importance of aligning national women and peace and security strategies with any related plans and policies aimed at preventing and countering violent extremism. There was a significant discussion on the terminology around violent extremism, as focal points noted that their countries referred to those strategies or activities using a wide variety of terms, including preventing and countering violent extremism, insurgency, counter-terrorism, counter-insurgency and stabilization. Although there was no determinative recommendation on whether and how gender should be integrated into a nation's policy on preventing and countering violent extremism or, conversely, how those topics should be included within a national action plan on women and peace and security, focal points emphasized the importance of coherence and harmonization between such policies. An important distinction, noted by one participant, was that a plan for preventing and countering violent extremism might consider drivers of violent extremism for both men and women and interventions that addressed the entire community, whereas the national action plan on women and peace and security looked more conscientiously at women, girls and gendered approaches. Representatives noted that, when plans and strategies did not include a gender perspective, there was a risk of gaps in their design and implementation and the ineffective use of limited resources. The working group also discussed the need to cultivate champions within security sector institutions to ensure that all the right actors were at the table during the formulation of such plans. They suggested providing persuasive operational-effectiveness arguments and capacity-building for security actors tasked with drafting policies or making them operational. Multiple participants noted that the process of creating a national action plan could become a productive opportunity to educate and persuade security actors of the importance of including a gender perspective and to provide practical guidance for what that meant in the context of policies, plans and strategies.

The working group recommended conducting or collecting research at the national and subnational levels in order to better understand the specific roles of women in the prevention of and participation in violent extremism and to ensure that responses were localized and context-specific. While religion was discussed as an important consideration in understanding how to prevent or counter violent extremism, participants also noted important drivers, such as limited economic opportunity, insufficient educational systems, political instability and youth bulges, all of which needed to be better understood from a gender perspective. Lastly, participants echoed the importance of civil society participation, noting that civil society engagement in the design and implementation of programming for preventing and countering violent extremism was critical to providing timely, ground-tested and community-sensitive responses to violent extremism.

National action plans from the regional and international perspectives

Focal points can champion the women and peace and security agenda at the regional and international levels. The second day began with a panel featuring international and regional organizations reflecting upon regional action plans and

their internal policies and programmes in place to address peace and security. The Deputy Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations, Carolyn Schwalger, moderated a discussion with representatives of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), UN-Women and the Union for the Mediterranean, who shared specific examples of their initiatives and some challenges in fully implementing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). All speakers reiterated the need for coherence and coordination among international, regional and national policies on women and peace and security. The representative of ECOWAS, Onyinye Onwuka, and the representative of NATO, Hildur Sigurdardottir, provided details of their regional and organizational plans on women and peace and security, highlighting how those strategies had helped to institutionalize a gender perspective in their work. The representative of UN-Women in Asia and the Pacific, Hanny Cueva-Beteta, presented findings from a recent symposium and a report reviewing the region's nine national action plans for common themes and emerging topics, such as violent extremism, climate change and humanitarian crises. Lastly, the representative of the Union for the Mediterranean, Fatiha Hassouni, spoke about the organization's forthcoming ministerial meeting and dialogue, which would bring together stakeholders from across the region to discuss issues such as coordination on national strategies, research on violent extremism and policy responses to migration and the refugee crisis.

Importance of high-impact national action plans

Throughout the discussions, participants emphasized that national strategies must have a direct impact on the lives of men and women around the world. Mr. Jacevic highlighted several key elements as features of high-impact national action plans, including:

(a) Cultivating political will within all implementing bodies and at all levels;

(b) Ensuring coordination across responsible government agencies and implementing partners;

(c) Engaging civil society throughout the design, implementation and evaluation stages;

(d) Dedicating funding to the implementation of national action plans, including costing measures;

(e) Building technical skills and devoting resources to monitoring and evaluation.

The Deputy Director of the United Nations Coordination and Conflict Resolution Unit at the Department of Foreign Affairs of Ireland, Paula Molloy, and a Senior Adviser at the Agency for Gender Equality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kika Babic-Svetlin, provided examples of how, after assessing their previous national action plans, they had identified improvements for the next iteration of the plan. Advances included using a theory of change to identify the overall objectives and desired effects, streamlining and reducing indicators to focus on real impact and making the national action plan design process more inclusive by expanding the actors involved in its design beyond traditional peace and security agencies. The Head of the United Nations Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Morocco, Redouane Houssaini, noted that, although Morocco did not have a national action plan on women and peace and security, the Government was conducting women and peace and security programmes, such as those in the framework of the Mediation in the Mediterranean initiative in partnership with Spain and other members of the initiative. He agreed that a national action plan

would be a helpful tool to coordinate activities across the Government. Throughout the discussion, participants noted that it was critical for work under national action plans to be reported publicly and regularly through mechanisms such as parliamentary hearings, shadow reports or international forums.

Specific action and closing

Participants were asked to consider potential commitments and suggestions that they would like to recommend to their Governments with regard to national action plans and policies on women and peace and security. Commitments included:

(a) Continue to speak with security colleagues and seek coherence on policies on preventing and countering violent extremism (Finland);

(b) Continue to work on localization and encouraging donor country partners to look at ways to develop local ownership (Global Network of Women Peacebuilders);

(c) Review the monitoring and evaluation framework to incorporate some of the insights from the meetings, such as fewer but more specific indicators (Kenya);

(d) Incorporate elements of diversities and differences (Thailand);

(e) Consider how best to provide long-term commitment and support to civil society (Norway);

(f) Institutionalize civil society engagement and relationships throughout the national action plan (Canada);

(g) Incorporate new and emerging themes in the next national action plan (Norway).

A request was made for the next Network meeting to include a session on establishing or re-establishing national action plans for those countries that did not have an active plan.

At the close of the event, the representative of UN-Women said that the entity would host the secretariat for the Network in New York and mentioned that the recruitment of a staff member to support the Network was under way. Among other tasks, the Network coordinator would:

(a) Establish and maintain a database of focal points;

(b) Produce regular newsletters to promote new research, best practices and funding and capacity-building opportunities and map national and regional women and peace and security actions and initiatives;

(c) Provide technical and logistical support for the biannual and expert meetings.

The representative also noted that the secretariat would need sustained engagement and funding from Member States moving forward to support those activities. Spain, which would organize a follow-up Network meeting in New York in the third quarter of 2017, emphasized the importance of building a real network through which focal points would be able to share information and exchange best practices. The representative of Germany confirmed the country's commitment to serving as host for the next meeting of the Network, likely to be held in April or May 2018 in Berlin. The meeting would aim to build upon the strong progress made in Alicante towards exchanging best practices, common challenges and possible solutions, and again include a broad set of actors, including civil society organizations.

Annex II to the letter dated 6 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Joint communiqué of the first meeting of the Women and Peace and Security National Focal Points Network

We, the representatives of Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay, as well as of the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Union for the Mediterranean and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), have come together in Alicante, Spain, on 26 and 27 April 2017, for the first meeting of the Women and Peace and Security National Focal Points Network.

The Network was launched in New York on 23 September 2016, as a cross-regional forum of States with diverse backgrounds and of international and regional organizations, with the aim of providing a space in which to share and exchange lessons learned and best practices in order to advance the implementation of all Security Council resolutions on women and peace and security, including on how to: develop and review high-impact national strategies; integrate gender analysis into all security assessments and prevention approaches; strengthen the participation of women in the security sector, peace processes and mediation efforts; and address conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence.

On that occasion, the founding members of the Network affirmed, as highlighted at the high-level review of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) conducted in October 2015, that Member States and regional organizations remained the most influential actors in the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda and, as such, bore the primary responsibility for integrating commitments on women and peace and security into domestic policies and normative frameworks.

At the first meeting, the members of the Network reaffirmed their commitment to promoting the development and implementation of national action plans and strategies on women and peace and security as a tool to systematically integrate gender into peace and security efforts. Recognizing the need to articulate the impact of national action plans more effectively, the focal points decided to continue to develop strategies for the enhanced design and implementation of high-impact national action plans and to close the existing gap between research and practice. The meeting was structured with three working groups on addressing structural barriers to gender equality, preventing and countering violent extremism and national action plans and civil society engagement in the design and implementation of national action plans.

The focal points recognized that national action plans on women and peace and security had the potential to address structural barriers preventing the participation of women in the domain of peace and security. The working group on

addressing structural barriers to gender equality discussed a range of challenges and strategies in that area. The group agreed that the key challenges were the communication of the women and peace and security agenda and the difficulty of integrating a gender perspective into peace and security efforts and its effect on operational outcomes and leadership. Strategies to combat those barriers included broader and more strategic training within peace and security agencies, mainstreaming women and peace and security across legislation, doctrine and planning and business processes and ensuring that senior leaders promoted, implemented and mainstreamed women and peace and security principles.

Considering the growing challenge of radicalization and the rise of violent extremism for the effective implementation of the women and peace and security agenda, the focal points further emphasized the importance of aligning national women and peace and security strategies with any related strategies and policies aimed at preventing and countering violent extremism. Building upon Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) and the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, launched in December 2015, the focal points underlined the importance of advancing the meaningful inclusion and leadership of women in the development and the implementation of strategies and programmes aimed at preventing and countering violent extremism. In particular, the working group on preventing and countering violent extremism recommended conducting or collecting research, including at the national and subnational levels, to better understand the specific roles of women in the prevention of and participation in violent extremism. Participants emphasized capacity-building as one entry point for introducing the women and peace and security agenda into strategies and programmes aimed at preventing and countering violent extremism and counter-terrorism, ensuring that responses were localized and context-specific.

The focal points reaffirmed the importance of promoting partnerships with civil society and local organizations working on women and peace and security issues. They welcomed the critical contributions made by civil society to the development and implementation of high-impact national action plans. They acknowledged the benefits that an inclusive approach to the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes of national action plans brought to often limited time and resources. The working group on civil society engagement noted significant challenges to sustained civil society engagement and support, such as dedicated funding and institutionalizing the contributions of civil society throughout a national action plan process. They discussed models to address those challenges, including the creation of steering committees at both the national and local levels.

Throughout the discussions, participants emphasized how important it was for national strategies to have a direct impact on the lives of men and women around the world. Several key elements were identified as important to ensure that a national action plan had a high impact:

(a) Cultivating political will at all levels;

(b) Ensuring coordination across government agencies;

(c) Engaging civil society;

(d) Funding national action plan implementation (whether dedicated or in agency baselines). Participants noted that in some cases national action plans had not been implemented, in particular by developing countries, owing to a lack of funding;

(e) Building technical skills and devoting resources to monitoring and evaluation. Regular reporting mechanisms are critical for assessing the progress made on the implementation of national action plans. Participants shared examples

of reporting through mechanisms such as parliamentary hearings, shadow reports or reports presented to international forums.

The importance of coherence and coordination among international, regional and national efforts on women and peace and security was also recognized. Representatives of international and regional organizations shared concrete examples of their initiatives and some challenges to fully implementing the agenda of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

It was decided at the founding meeting that the focal points would meet twice a year to ensure the Network's momentum and sustainability, once in a capital and once on the sidelines of the annual open debate of the Security Council on women and peace and security. Following the first meeting, convened in Spain on 26 and 27 April 2017, Spain will organize the next meeting on the margins of the open debate of the Security Council on women and peace and security, in New York in 2017. Germany offered to host the next meeting in the capital, to be held in April or May 2018, and Namibia offered to host the following meeting, to be held in 2019.

United Nations A/71/928

General Assembly

Distr.: General
12 June 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 13
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Letter dated 8 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Joint Communiqué of the Leaders Roundtable of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation (see annex), which was convened in Beijing on 15 May 2017.

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13.

(*Signed*) **Liu** Jieyi
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 8 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese and English]

Joint Communiqué of the Leaders Roundtable of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation

1. We, President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China, President Mauricio Macri of the Argentine Republic, President Alyaksandr Lukashenko of the Republic of Belarus, President Michelle Bachelet Jeria of the Republic of Chile, President Milos Zeman of the Czech Republic, President Joko Widodo of the Republic of Indonesia, President Nursultan Nazarbayev of the Republic of Kazakhstan, President Uhuru Kenyatta of the Republic of Kenya, President Almazbek Atambaev of the Kyrgyz Republic, President Bounnhang Vorachith of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte of the Republic of the Philippines, President Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation, President Doris Leuthard of the Swiss Confederation, President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan of the Republic of Turkey, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev of the Republic of Uzbekistan, President Tran Dai Quang of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Prime Minister Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama of the Republic of Fiji, Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras of the Hellenic Republic, Prime Minister Viktor Orbán of Hungary, President of the Council of Ministers Paolo Gentiloni of the Italian Republic, Prime Minister Najib Razak of Malaysia, Prime Minister Erdenebat Jargaltulga of Mongolia, State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Prime Minister Beata Szydło of the Republic of Poland, Prime Minister and President-elect Aleksandar Vučić of the Republic of Serbia, President of the Government Mariano Rajoy Brey of the Kingdom of Spain, and Prime Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, attended the Leaders Roundtable of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation on 15 May 2017 in Beijing. We also welcome the participation of Secretary-General António Guterres of the United Nations, President Jim Yong Kim of the World Bank Group, and Managing Director Christine Lagarde of the International Monetary Fund. The Leaders Roundtable was chaired by President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China.

General context

2. We are mindful that the world economy is undergoing profound changes, presenting both opportunities and challenges. This is an era of opportunity, where countries continue to aspire for peace, development and cooperation. The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with the set of Sustainable Development Goals at its core, provides a new blueprint for international cooperation.

3. In this context, we welcome bilateral, triangular, regional and multilateral cooperation where countries place emphasis on eradicating poverty, creating jobs, addressing the consequences of international financial crises, promoting sustainable development, and advancing market-based industrial transformation and economic diversification. We note with appreciation that various development strategies and connectivity cooperation initiatives have been put forward, providing broad space for strengthening international cooperation.

4. We further recognize the challenges that the world economy faces. While it is currently experiencing modest recovery, downside risks remain. The growth of global trade and investment remains tempered, and the rules-based multilateral trading regime has yet to be strengthened. All countries, especially developing ones, still face common challenges of eradicating poverty, promoting inclusive and sustained economic growth, and achieving sustainable development.

5. Noting that the Silk Road Economic Belt and the Twenty-First Century Maritime Silk Road (Belt and Road Initiative) can create opportunities amid challenges and changes, we welcome and support the Belt and Road Initiative to enhance connectivity between Asia and Europe, which is also open to other regions such as Africa and South America. By providing important opportunities for countries to deepen cooperation, it has achieved positive outcomes and has future potential to deliver more benefits as an important international initiative.

6. We also emphasize the opportunities which can be created by communication and coordination among other global, regional and national frameworks and initiatives for promoting cooperation in connectivity and sustainable development, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Agenda 2063 of the African Union, the Ancient Civilizations Forum, the APEC Connectivity Blueprint, the ASEAN Community Vision 2025, the Asia-Europe Meeting and its pathfinder group on connectivity, the Caravanserai Customs Initiative, cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European countries, the China-Europe Land-Sea Express Route, the East-West Middle Corridor Initiative, the EU-China Connectivity Platform, the EU Eastern Partnership, the Eurasian partnership based on the principles of equality, openness and transparency, the Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America, the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025, the main direction for the economic development of the Eurasian Economic Union until 2030, the Paris Agreement on climate change, Trans-European Transport Network, the Western Balkans 6 Connectivity Agenda and the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

7. We reaffirm our shared commitment to building an open economy, ensuring free and inclusive trade, and opposing all forms of protectionism, including in the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative. We endeavour to promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system with WTO at its core.

Cooperation objectives

8. We stand for enhancing international cooperation, including the Belt and Road Initiative and various development strategies, by building closer collaborative partnerships, which include advancing North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation.

9. We reiterate the importance of expanding economic growth, trade and investment based on a level-playing field, on market rules and on universally recognized international norms. We welcome the promotion of industrial cooperation, scientific and technological innovation, and regional economic cooperation and integration so as to increase, inter alia, the integration and participation of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises in global value chains. Attention should be paid to tax and fiscal policies, prioritizing growth and productive investment.

10. We stand for strengthening physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity among all countries. The least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries

deserve special attention to remove bottlenecks to development and achieve effective connectivity.

11. We endeavour to expand people-to-people exchanges, to promote peace, justice, social cohesion, inclusiveness, democracy, good governance, the rule of law, human rights, gender equality and women empowerment, to work together to fight against corruption and bribery in all their forms, to be more responsive to all the needs of those in vulnerable situations such as children, persons with disabilities and older persons, and to help to improve global economic governance and ensure equal access by all to development opportunities and benefits.

12. We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through taking urgent action on climate change and encouraging all parties which have ratified it to fully implement the Paris Agreement, managing natural resources in an equitable and sustainable manner, conserving and sustainably using oceans, seas and freshwater resources, as well as forests, mountains and drylands, protecting biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife, and combating desertification and land degradation so as to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions in a balanced and integrated manner.

13. We encourage the involvement of Governments, international and regional organizations, the private sector, civil society and citizens in fostering and promoting friendship, mutual understanding and trust.

Cooperation principles

14. We uphold the spirit of peace, cooperation, openness, transparency, inclusiveness, equality, mutual learning, mutual benefit and mutual respect by strengthening cooperation on the basis of extensive consultation and the rule of law, joint efforts, shared benefits and equal opportunities for all. In this context, we highlight the following principles guiding our cooperation, in accordance with our respective national laws and policies:

(a) Consultation on an equal footing: Honouring the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries, formulating cooperation plans and advancing cooperation projects through consultation;

(b) Mutual benefit: Seeking the convergence of interests and the broadest common ground for cooperation, taking into account the perspectives of different stakeholders;

(c) Harmony and inclusiveness: Acknowledging the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognizing that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to sustainable development;

(d) Market-based operation: Recognizing the role of the market and that of businesses as key players, while ensuring that Government performs its proper role, and highlighting the importance of open, transparent, and non-discriminatory procurement procedures;

(e) Balance and sustainability: Emphasizing the importance of economic, social, fiscal, financial and environmental sustainability of projects, and of promoting high environmental standards, while striking a good balance among economic growth, social progress and environmental protection.

Cooperation measures

15. We affirm the need to prioritize policy consultation, trade promotion, infrastructure connectivity, financial cooperation and people-to-people exchanges, and we highlight concrete actions, in accordance with our national laws and regulations and international obligations where applicable, such as:

(a) Pursuing dialogue and consultation in order to build synergies in development strategies among participating countries, noting the efforts to strengthen cooperation in coordinating development of the Belt and Road Initiative with other plans and initiatives, as mentioned in paragraph 6, and to promote partnerships among Europe, Asia, South America, Africa and other regions;

(b) Conducting in-depth consultation on macroeconomic issues by optimizing the existing multilateral and bilateral cooperation and dialogue mechanisms, so as to provide robust policy support for practical cooperation and the implementation of major projects;

(c) Strengthening cooperation on innovation, by supporting innovation action plans for e-commerce, the digital economy, smart cities and science and technology parks, and by encouraging greater exchanges on innovation and business start-up models in the Internet age while respecting intellectual property rights;

(d) Promoting practical cooperation on roads, railways, ports, maritime and inland water transport, aviation, energy pipelines, electricity, fibre optics, trans-oceanic cables, telecommunications and information and communications technology, and welcoming the development of interconnected multimodal corridors, such as the New Eurasian Land Bridge, the Northern Sea Route and the Middle Corridor, and of major international transportation routes in order to put in place an international infrastructure network over time;

(e) Maximizing synergies in infrastructure planning and development by: taking into account international standards where applicable and by aiming at harmonizing rules and technological standards when necessary; fostering a favourable environment and predictability for infrastructure investment by private capital; promoting public-private partnerships in areas that create more jobs and generate greater efficiency; and welcoming international financial institutions to increase support and investment for infrastructure development;

(f) Deepening economic and trade cooperation; upholding the authority and effectiveness of the multilateral trading system and working together to achieve positive outcomes at the eleventh WTO ministerial conference; promoting trade and investment liberalization and facilitation; and enabling the general public to benefit from trade;

(g) Expanding trade by nurturing new areas of trade growth and promoting trade balance, e-commerce and the digital economy, and welcoming the development of free trade areas and the signing of free trade agreements by interested countries;

(h) Advancing global value chain development and supply chain connectivity, while ensuring safer work places and strengthening social protection systems; increasing two-way investment and enhancing cooperation in emerging industries, trade and industrial parks and cross-border economic zones;

(i) Enhancing cooperation in ensuring the protection of the environment, biodiversity and natural resources, in addressing the adverse impacts of climate change, in promoting resilience and disaster-risk reduction and management, and in advancing renewable energy and energy efficiency;

(j) Regarding the process of customs clearance, strengthening cooperation on information exchange and on developing mutual recognition of controls, mutual assistance in enforcement, and mutual sharing of information; enhancing customs cooperation with a view to facilitating trade, including by harmonizing procedures and reducing costs, and in this regard, strengthening cooperation in protecting intellectual property rights;

(k) Jointly working on a long-term, stable and sustainable financing system; enhancing financial infrastructure connectivity, exploring new models and platforms for investment and financing and improving financial services; assessing opportunities to better serve local financial markets; and encouraging development-oriented financial institutions to play an active role and strengthening cooperation with multilateral development institutions;

(l) Contributing to a stable and equitable international financial system; promoting openness and connectivity among financial markets, including through mutual cooperation on payment systems and the promotion of financial inclusion; encouraging financial institutions to establish a commercial presence in relevant countries and regions; promoting bilateral local currency settlement and cooperation agreements, and facilitating the development of local currency bond and stock markets; and encouraging dialogues to enhance financial cooperation and fend off financial risks;

(m) Promoting people-to-people exchanges and bonds by deepening practical cooperation in education, science, technology, sports, health, think tanks, media and capacity-building, including through internships;

(n) Encouraging dialogues among civilizations and cultural exchanges, promoting tourism and protecting the world's cultural and natural heritage.

Our vision for the future

16. Our joint endeavour on the Belt and Road Initiative seeks complementarities with other connectivity initiatives in order to provide new opportunities and impetus for international cooperation and to help work for a globalization that is open, inclusive and beneficial to all.

17. We reiterate that promoting peace and mutually beneficial cooperation and honouring the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law are our shared responsibilities; achieving inclusive and sustainable growth and development and improving people's quality of life are our common goals; and creating a prosperous and peaceful community with a shared future for mankind is our common aspiration.

18. We congratulate China on successfully hosting the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation.

United Nations A/71/929–S/2017/491

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 June 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 14
Culture of peace

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 9 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit the Co-Chairs' summary of the Madrid International Conference on the Victims of Ethnic and Religious Violence in the Middle East, held on 24 May 2017 in Madrid, as well as the Madrid Priorities for Action (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Román **Oyarzun**

17-09719 (E) 200617

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Annex

Madrid International Conference on the Victims of Ethnic and Religious Violence in the Middle East, held on 24 May 2017

Co-Chairs' summary

The Conference, which brought together 59 countries and 10 international and regional organizations, discussed the efforts needed to support the members of the communities who are targeted by Da'esh and other terrorist organizations for ethnic or religious reasons, particularly in Iraq.

The Madrid Conference is a continuation of the open debate held by the Security Council on 27 March 2015 and the International Conference on the Victims of Ethnic and Religious Violence in the Middle East held in Paris on 8 September 2015, which was co-chaired by France and Jordan. At the Paris Conference, an action plan was presented which set forth a road map for the international community to support those who are persecuted for ethnic or religious reasons, highlighting three priorities:

- Humanitarian priorities: to respond to the immediate needs of people in danger and to prepare and facilitate the voluntary and lasting return of displaced persons under safe conditions.
- Political priorities: to promote political solutions that are inclusive and respectful of human rights for all, regardless of their ethnic or religious origin, and preserve the cultural diversity of the Middle East.
- Judicial priorities: to put an end to the impunity of persons who have perpetrated crimes — some of which may constitute war crimes or crimes against humanity or even genocide — against people on the grounds of their ethnic or religious origin.

The participants reiterated their support for the Co-Chairs' conclusions of the Paris Conference and the Paris Action Plan as a viable tool to address the dramatic situation of persons belonging to communities targeted by Da'esh, and other terrorist organizations, and to preserve those communities and cultures whose existence is threatened by terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria.

The aim of the Madrid Conference was to take stock of what had been done to date from the Paris Action Plan and, mainly, to determine which priorities are currently most urgent, taking into account the situation on the ground, in particular in Iraq, as well as identifying programmes, projects and actions, consistent with the needs of the Iraqi Government, to enable displaced populations to return to their homelands and to foster reconciliation and stabilization efforts, in cooperation with the already existing mechanisms that deal with the stabilization efforts.

In this regard, the participants commended the prominent achievements of the Iraqi army in liberating Mosul and other governorates and areas in Iraq from terrorists; and supported all the efforts aimed at restoring safety and security in Iraq and achieving national reconciliation through a political process that sustains the state of citizenship and ensures justice and equality for all the components of the Iraqi people, in a stable and secure nation, without exclusion or discrimination.

General political positions

The participants emphasized that, for the region, the cultural, religious and ethnic diversity of the Middle East represented a priceless heritage and should be preserved. To this end, practical programmes should be adopted to achieve progress

in crisis settlement efforts, achieve sustainable development, create opportunities and establish the values of democracy, human rights, citizenship and equality, which shall enhance the collective national identity and protect the national State and prevent racial and sectarian disintegration, towards a region of peace, enlightenment and prosperity. Terrorist organizations such as Da'esh, which is promoting religious and ethnic hatred, are committing the worst kind of atrocities and human rights abuses, of which Muslim populations are the first victims. The participants expressed their determination to redouble their efforts to restore peace and support all refugees and displaced persons, as well as the countries that host them. The contributions of those countries were praised, and they furthermore should be supported.

They agreed that a key goal of the international community and the countries concerned was to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homelands, by creating a conducive environment for their return. The ongoing efforts exerted by the international coalition against Da'esh were praised.

Priority areas

Some participants presented the actions and programmes that had been implemented since the presentation of the Paris Action Plan. Given the situation on the ground, humanitarian assistance to the displaced populations had been an important priority.

In this context, a number of priorities and projects were identified on which work could be done in the short and medium term, and which translated into specific commitments from participants.

The participants were invited to draw on the Paris Action Plan and the Madrid Priorities to carry out concrete actions ahead of the follow-up conference, announced for 2018 by the Government of Belgium.

Ayman **Safadi**
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates
of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Alfonso **Dastis**
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
of the Kingdom of Spain

Madrid Priorities for Action

The Madrid Priorities, presented during the International Conference on the Victims of Ethnic and Religious Violence in the Middle East held on 24 May 2017, are intended to address the most urgent actions needed at this moment to address the dramatic situation of persons belonging to communities targeted for ethnic or religious reasons by Da'esh and other terrorist organizations and threatened as such. Beyond the solidarity that must benefit all victims of conflict and violence, there is a pressing necessity to protect and preserve those communities and cultures whose very existence is threatened in Iraq and Syria.

Faced with this challenge, the Madrid Priorities will serve as a road map for the international community's immediate response. The aim is to identify — within these priorities — programmes, projects and actions to enable displaced populations to return and to foster reconciliation and stabilization. Participants are encouraged to draw on it to carry out concrete measures, ahead of the follow-up conference, announced for 2018 by the Belgian Government.

Priority areas

Many actions and programmes have been implemented by States and international organizations since the presentation of the Paris Action Plan on 8 September 2015. Given the situation on the ground, humanitarian assistance to the displaced populations has been an important priority in its implementation.

In view of changes in the military and political situation, with more areas liberated from Da'esh and other terrorist organizations, the international community can support programmes in order to enable the members of minorities who so wish to return to and resettle their regions of origin.

In this context, a number of priorities and projects have been identified on which work can be done in the short and medium term.

1. Helping endangered populations and facilitating their return

Helping endangered populations has a twofold objective:

- Meeting the pressing needs of displaced persons to ensure decent living conditions for them, and continuing humanitarian aid efforts, to support countries in the region most affected by the influx of refugees — Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey — and for host communities in those countries.
- As material and safety conditions gradually permit, assisting different populations in returning voluntarily to their places of origin and guaranteeing their safety, protection and access to basic social services.

Priority areas for action

Prioritize a comprehensive approach that combines humanitarian aid, stabilization and development. Several major areas for the implementation of projects have been identified, especially in the governorate of Ninawa. Participants are encouraged to support actions in these areas, in coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Improving security: support the Iraqi Government, local authorities and Iraqi security forces as they secure the areas won back from Da'esh, in order to facilitate the voluntary return of all displaced populations to their homes, under sufficient security conditions. The security of routes and the protection of towns and villages have been identified as one of the most urgent priorities in order for the displaced populations to voluntarily return:

- Support training and equipment to local police and security units.
- Encourage an inclusive representation in the security forces from all components of society.

Demining:

- Clear land and property of mines and improvised explosive devices.

Stabilization: strengthen support to the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization. The priority is to support rapid reconstruction efforts:

- Homes: the reconstruction and repair of homes has been identified as a priority for action. In the Ninawa plains, 65 per cent of homes are partially damaged, 32 per cent burned and 3 per cent totally damaged.
- Power and water supplies.
- Re-establishment of health-care and education systems.

Economic empowerment:

- Microfinance and small and medium-sized enterprise initiatives. Support microenterprise projects in Ninawa and Sinjar, particularly those supporting female heads of households.
- Agricultural livelihood projects.
- Vocational training programmes.

Special projects:

- Special support for women and children affected by conflict. Special projects to assist vulnerable communities.
- Participation of vulnerable communities in reconciliation and stabilization efforts.
- Help internally displaced persons to obtain identification documents.

2. Maintaining diversity and plurality in the Middle East

- The Conference is a reminder of the need to reinforce the inclusive nature of institutions and to organize fair, responsible and inclusive participation of all the elements of society as regards public policy and missions that are overseen by the State; and that all of this must be done at the State level, through central and regional governments.
- The international community reiterates its support for the Prime Minister of Iraq, Haider al-Abadi, and praises the reconciliation process that he has initiated with measures aimed at contributing to national reconciliation, promoting inclusiveness, strengthening social cohesion and reforming the security sector.
- The international community reiterates its support for the work carried out by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI).
- The objective of ensuring full, equal citizenship for all people is also reaffirmed.

Priority areas for action

Reconciliation:

- Facilitation of local reconciliation processes, promoting diversity, rebuilding trust among communities and addressing the root causes of violent extremism. Encourage religious and community leaders to denounce violence that propagates hatred, sectarianism and religious and cultural intolerance and take a leading role in promoting tolerance and peaceful coexistence.
- Promote intercultural dialogue and interfaith and intra-faith dialogue in the Middle East. Support the work of international organizations and institutions such as the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue and the Anna Lindh Foundation in this field, particularly with regard to young people.

Education:

- Tolerance and inclusion training programmes for teachers and students.
- Emphasize education and youth outreach. Promotion of an education project on tolerance with youth, including social media.
- Support curriculum reform with a view to promoting tolerance, including through the teaching of the history of cultural diversity in the region, as well as respect for cultural diversity in secular and religious schools in the Middle East.

- Deradicalization programmes and child soldiers' reintegration.

Security sector reform.

- Support programmes for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in Iraq.

3. Protecting endangered heritage

- Safeguarding and promoting the millennia-old heritage of the Middle East is an essential component of efforts to maintain cultural diversity and promote trust and confidence between communities in the region.

- Support for the implementation of the Strategy for Reinforcing UNESCO's Action for the Protection of Culture and the Promotion of Cultural Pluralism in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted in 2015, and its relevant action plan, including the response plan on the protection and conservation of cultural heritage in liberated areas of Iraq, which is being prepared based on the recommendation of the international conference co-organized by the Ministry of Culture of Iraq and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and held in February 2015 at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

- Need to strengthen international cooperation to ensure the full implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 2253 (2015) and 2347 (2017), as well as resolutions 1483 (2003) and 2199 (2015), which impose a ban on the trade of Iraqi and Syrian cultural heritage, to fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property.

Priority areas for action

- Comprehensive damage assessment of religious heritage that has been affected/destroyed during the conflict and identify short- and medium-term needs for recovery.

- Restoration of destroyed religious heritage monuments and sites with specific significance for ethnic and religious communities in the Middle East. Restoration of shared religious heritage, notably the site of Nabi Yunus/the tomb of Jonah in Mosul, as a priority, given its contribution to both cultural recovery and social cohesion.

- Planning the recovery of historical cities, emblems of cultural diversity, notably Aleppo and Mosul, giving equal attention to physical rehabilitation and to the rebuilding of a social fabric of cultural diversity. Provide technical assistance and training to the Iraqi and Syrian heritage profession and communities with a view to enhancing capacity for protection and conservation of the heritage sites.

4. Fighting impunity and ensuring justice

- Condemnation in the strongest terms of the heinous crimes committed, especially by Da'esh and its affiliated groups, against civilian populations from all ethnic, religious or other backgrounds. The atrocities committed in Iraq and Syria, which may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity, or even genocide in the case of certain communities, are a source of concern for the entire international community and must not go unpunished.

- Support actions aimed at documenting Da'esh's widespread violations of international humanitarian law and the human rights of minorities in Iraq and Syria and obtaining recognition of the nature of the crimes committed.

- Support a role for the International Criminal Court in handling the most serious crimes, in particular regarding crimes committed on the basis of religion or ethnicity.
- Preservation of evidence of crimes is a priority. Support for the launch of an initiative by the Secretary-General to promote the creation of a mechanism — with no jurisdictional scope — to gather and preserve evidence of the crimes committed by Da'esh in Iraq.
- The competent United Nations bodies are invited to continue their work on the violent acts committed and their reporting thereof.

Priority areas for action

Evidence collection:

- Mass graves and victims identification. Training of in-country experts on excavation and forensics. Forensic storage and laboratory support. Technical assistance for documentation efforts.

Support accountability efforts:

- Technical assistance for the Iraqi police force and judiciary.
- Establishment of memorials and/or a national day of remembrance to foster reconciliation.

Psychological support for survivors:

- Mental health counselling programmes for internally displaced persons in Iraq and in receiving countries. Training programmes for mental health counsellors and development of undergraduate training programmes.

The participants are asked to take concrete action to pursue the goals of the Conference, protect the threatened communities in the Middle East and preserve the diversity of the region.

The United Nations agencies have presented the following projects and programmes to the Conference in order to pursue the implementation of actions in the priority areas identified:

- Project for capacity-building of the Minority Directorate of the National Reconciliation Committee in the Office of the Prime Minister of Iraq by UNAMI.
- Housing recovery and properties restitutions programme for Iraqi minorities in Ninawa by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.
- Protection of minority children in agricultural labour project by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- Support for integrated reconciliation project by UNDP.
- Launch of a regional educational and cultural initiative entitled "Exploring the past, building a future of coexistence: an initiative for intercultural skills and dialogue in the Middle East" by UNESCO.

The United Nations agencies have expressed the intention to convene an experts' meeting in New York and in the region for follow-up on these actions and projects.

The participants in the Conference are invited to draw from these priorities to carry out concrete actions ahead of the follow-up conference, announced for 2018 by the Government of Belgium.

United Nations A/71/930

General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 June 2017
English
Original: Spanish

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 43
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Letter dated 9 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the official statement of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship of the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the National Day of Affirmation of Argentina's Rights over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, and the surrounding maritime areas, which is commemorated on 10 June each year (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 43, concerning the question of the Malvinas Islands.

(*Signed*) Martín **García Moritán**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

17-09801 (E) 200617 210617

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Annex to the letter dated 9 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

National Day of Affirmation of Argentina's Rights over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, and the surrounding maritime areas

On 10 June 1829, the Argentine Government issued a Decree creating the Political and Military Commandancy for the Malvinas Islands. This decree was signed by the Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, Martin Rodriguez, and provided the following: "The Malvinas Islands and the islands adjacent to Cape Horn in the Atlantic Ocean shall be governed by a Political and Military Commander to be immediately appointed by the Government of the Republic".

Since the beginning of its independence process, in 1810, Argentina, having inherited the Spanish territories in the south of the continent, including the Malvinas Islands and the other islands in the South Atlantic, exercised its rights continuously, proceeding to enact legislation and to establish legal and administrative bodies to consolidate the full exercise of its sovereignty. Within this framework, the Argentine Government promoted the development of trade, the settlement of population and the establishment of a seat of government in the Islands.

This process was completed with the issuance of the Decree that we commemorate today, which created the Political and Military Commandancy for the Malvinas Islands to be headed by Luis Vernet, who moved to the islands and publicly exercised his authority and jurisdiction.

On 3 January 1833, the United Kingdom violated the integrity of the Argentine territory and illegally occupied the islands, forcibly removing both the population and the legitimate Argentine authorities established there. Since then, the islands have been under a sovereignty dispute between the two countries, recognized by the United Nations through UNGA Resolution 2065 (XX), adopted in 1965, as well as by several regional and multilateral fora.

Recovering the full exercise of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, as well as over the surrounding maritime areas, while respecting the way of life of the islanders and in accordance with international law, is a permanent and unrelinquished goal of the Argentine people, as established in the first temporary provision of the Argentine Constitution.

In accordance with this mandate, the Argentine Republic reiterates its invitation to the United Kingdom to resume negotiations on the question of the Malvinas Islands, as set forth by resolutions 2065 (XX), 37/9 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, while calling for the end of the unilateral activities of exploration and exploitation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources in the area under dispute, as established in resolution 31/49, as well as for the removal of British military presence in the South Atlantic.

In this spirit, the Argentine Government reiterates once again its full willingness to engage in an open and substantial dialogue with the United Kingdom, on all matters, including sovereignty, as well as to strengthen the bilateral relation in order to identify possible areas of cooperation in the South Atlantic.

The Argentine Government once again reaffirms the imprescriptible sovereignty rights of the Argentine Republic over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich islands, as well as over the surrounding maritime areas, all of which are an integral part of the Argentine territory.

Buenos Aires, 10 June 2017

United Nations A/71/931–S/2017/501

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 June 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 41
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 13 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 13 June 2017, addressed to you by Mehmet Dânâ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 41, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Feridun H. **Sinirlioğlu**
Permanent Representative

17-09889 (E) 200617

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Annex to the letter dated 13 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letter dated 30 May 2017 (A/71/917-S/2017/461) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, which yet again contains false assertions similar to those made in his previous letters. In order to set the record straight, I would like to bring the following to your kind attention.

At the outset, regarding the claims of so-called "infringements of international air traffic regulations" and "violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey", I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace. As for the false assertion regarding "illegally issued" notices to airmen, it must be underlined that activities within the Ercan advisory airspace that require notices to airmen are carried out by the relevant authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in accordance with article 3 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention).

Similarly, the claim in the letter regarding the Turkish Cypriot ports is also baseless, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. Furthermore, this claim ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As to the repeated false allegations regarding Ercan Airport in the North, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan area control centre and airport in North Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island, in line with its isolation policy that has been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. Ever since, all flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have taken place with the full knowledge and permission of the Civil Aviation Department of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or control. Furthermore, I would like to stress that the allegation regarding the interference of radio frequencies is also totally baseless.

Moreover, the isolation imposed on the Turkish Cypriots, which the Greek Cypriot side attempts to perpetuate by encouraging the international community to deem all air and sea ports in Northern Cyprus "illegal", is in complete contravention of international law, as well as the call made by the then Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, in his report to the Security Council dated 28 May 2004 (S/2004/437), in which he clearly stated, "I would hope they [members of the Security Council] can give a strong lead to all States to cooperate both bilaterally and in international bodies to eliminate unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development, deeming such a move as consistent with Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984)."

The legislation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on aeronautical safety meets all standards and recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization, providing safe and swift navigation of aircraft landing at or taking off from Ercan Airport and using airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards, and necessary investments have been made to keep up with the developing technology. The number of air traffic controllers has been increased in accordance with the increasing number of flights over the years, and the Ercan area control centre is in regular and close cooperation with the Ankara area control centre in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In 2016 alone, the number of passengers who used Ercan Airport stood at 3,628,887, while this number is expected to be around 3,900,000 in 2017. Moreover, in 2016, 27,109 aircraft used Ercan Airport for arrival and departure and 210,789 aircraft used the Ercan advisory airspace, and these numbers are expected to be around 28,080 and 225,000, respectively, in 2017. In that regard, it must also be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety in full conformity with the Chicago Convention of 1944, and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

At a time when the comprehensive settlement negotiations are at a critical stage, I deem it necessary to stress the need to fully channel all our efforts towards achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus conflict in line with the established United Nations parameters and the Joint Declaration of 11 February 2014, which envisage a new partnership on the basis of the political equality of the two peoples of the island within the framework of a bizonal, bicommunal federation with two constituent States of equal status. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration should once again be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey.

Availing myself of the present opportunity, I would like to call upon the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue such counterproductive and outdated rhetoric, which is not reflective of the joint vision and cooperation expressed by the leaders of both communities on the island since the resumption of the settlement talks in May 2015. As the two future partners on the island of Cyprus, we should never lose sight of the fact that the solution of the Cyprus problem will comprehensively deal with all pending issues between the two sides and thus focus all our efforts towards the ultimate goal of settlement.

Finally, I would like to reiterate that, as the Turkish Cypriot side, we are committed to maintaining our constructive and positive stance for a results-oriented negotiating process within the context of your good offices mission in Cyprus and encourage our Greek Cypriot neighbours to follow a similar path.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 41, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus